The Straits to Which Indiana Democrats Sought to Drive the War Governor.

With an Overflowing Treasury Disloyal Legis lators Leave Him Without Money-The Great Patriot's Care of Soldiers of His State.

When the war of the rebellion broke out the government had no arms with which to supply the troops called to its defense, and Indiana and other States were compelled to send agents to Europe to purchase arms. The arms so bought were for the defense of the general government, but, strange to say, when they arrived in this country, the States were compelled to pay customs duties before they could get possession of them. The duties thus paid by Indiana amounted lengthy and spirited correspondence between Governor Morton and the Treasury Department. The Governor insisted that the government ought to pay for the arms, but if it would not do that it ought to refund the money paid out in the way of customs duties. Both the cost of the arms and the amount paid for duties was afterward refunded to the State, but it was not until after a prolonged strugthe part of the Governor. accomplish it he made several trips to Washington, and sent there at other times some of the State officers. To promptly supply the Western troops with ammunition he established here, under State supervision, an arsenal, and on more than one occasion the timely supply of ammunition from that arsenal saved the Western troops from disaster, but it was exceedingly difficult to get the money from the government for the supplies thus arsenal came near being closed for the lack of funds. The number of letters and telegrams ponred into the War Department by the Governor beseeching the government to settle its accounts with the arsenal is very large. Morton as much gave his life to the government as any one who was killed on the field of battle, for the arduous labors he had to undergo, with all the harassments by the disloyal elements of the State, were enough to break down the constitution of the strongest man and make him prematurely old. Just in the midst of the struggles of the government, and when the Governor needed all his faculties for the work of aiding the federal government, and in keeping the enemy out of the borders of Indiana, the rebet Legislature of 1863 met and greatly added to his burdens. Everything that the most malignant hatred, the most intense disloyalty, could devise was done by the Democratic majority in that Legislature to embarrass and hamper the Governor in his efforts for the Union. Disloyal speeches were made and disloyal reso. loyal speeches were made and disloyal resolutions adopted.

STATE CREDIT SAVED. Bills were introduced taking away from him the command of the militia of the State and putting it in the hands of the disloyal State officers, and their passage was only prevented by the Republican members leaving in a body. The State Treasury was overflowing with money, yet the Legisla-ture refused to appropriate money for the expenses of the State or to pay the interest on the public debt. Thus he was left without money and with hostile State officials to contend with, but he never faltered or flagged in zeal, and the resources of mind seemed to expand under this accumulation of burdens. He borrowed money from the loyal counties to maintain the State government, and established a financial bureau of his own, which disbursed all the more ys needed for the various State institutions and for military purposes. At his urgest request the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York, offered to pay the interest on the public debt. To do that safely it was necessary for them to have a list of the creditors, with the amounts due to each. That list was in the hands of J. C. Walker, a disloyal agent of the State. Winslow, Lanier & Co. addressed a note to Walker asking for a copy of the lists in his possession. At this day, with all the light that has been shed on the actions and intentions of the Indiana copperheads of those days, the reply of Walker is a curiosity in the way of supreme cheek. After reciting the con-tents of the note received from the bankinghouse, he says:

For an officer of the State of Indiana who has espect for his duty to himself and his State to become a party to Governor Morton's real pur-pose in this scheme is impossible. That object is not to save the credit of the State, but to con-tinue himself in his unlawful and disastrous purpose to override the Constitution and laws of Indiana, to arrogate to himself the functions of all other departments of the State government and to set at defiance the people and the Legislature. Governor Morton, if he is faithful to the duties of his office and the wishes and interests of the eople of Indiana, will promptly convene the egislature, and let them, as they will do, if his friends will remain at their posts, appropriate the money for the payment of the demands of her creditors. The Governor prefers to rush into all sorts of temporary expedients and shifts, bringing the good name and financial credit of the State into bad repute with every holder and hawker of claims against her. The honor and interests of Indiana require that her faithful servants and friends shall withdraw untenance from him in his mad career. * * * I will not lend myself to a furtherance of his acts, which are revolutionary and ruinous.

After two or three months' delay the Governor finally succeeded in getting hold of those lists, and the interest was promptly paid by Winslow, Lanier & Co., and the credit of the State saved. Walker had been in the Democratic conspiracy to take Indiana out of the Union and into a Northwestern Confederacy, and his assumption of virtue in his letter is laughable. As long as the history of Indiana stands, just that long will the Democratic General Assembly of 1863 receive the curses of all loyal citizens, and it will forever be known as the "treasonable Legislature." Walker, the agent, afterward became closely connected with the rebel agents in Canada, and eventually fled to that country. The Stover frauds were another source of great embarrassment to the Governor. The frauds consisted in issuing several hundred thousand dollars of bogus bonds of the State. Stover was arrested and taken to New York for trial, as the bonds had been issued in New York city, but a Democratic court of that city decided it was no offense against the laws of New York for a Democrat to issue false bonds of the State of Indiana, and Stover was turned loose. By the energy of Governor Morton the State was saved from loss through the frauds.

It appears that the Cincinnati Commercial had considerable influence with the Governor. When the war broke out Jesse D. Bright was one of the Senators from this State. In January, 1862, he was expelled for disloyalty, and the question at once arose as to who should be his successor. Hon. Joseph A. Wright was the leader of the war Democrats in the State. He had twice been elected Governor, and under the administration of Buchanan was United States minister at Berlin. He had come home full of loyalty. Governor Morton was in Washington at the time of Bright's expulsion from the Senate, and it was thought would name his successor before he came home. The Commercial took up the idea that the cause of the Union would be best served by the appointment of Wright, and strongly urged such a course. On Feb. 9 Colonel Helloway, who was then the private secretary of Governor Morton, telegraphed to him at Washington as follows: "It seems to me that you had better not appoint a successor to Bright until you come home. The outside pressure is decidedly for Wright. I can hear of petitions being ated all over the State for him. I think Thompson rather expects it. The Commercial has taken strong grounds for Wright." Wright was named immediately on the return of Governor Morton to In-

In a telegram to Governor Pirrepont, of West Virginia, dated Feb. 17, 1862, Governor Morton makes a caustic remark in regard to the rebei commander at Fort Donelson who would not stay to surrender; "We have won a complete victory. The rebels surrendered at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. We took Pillow, Johnson and Buckner. Floyd, the accomplished thief, stole out on Saturday night and escaped." Some of the prisoners captured at Decision were block, Washington street, near State, \$5,000; William Metzger, brick store-room, North street, near Meridian, \$7,000.

contraband question was sprung. Morton thus telegraphed to Halleck at St. Louis: "Among the prisoners are fifteen or twenty negroes who are claimed by officers as slaves and servants. What shall be done with them?" Halleck replied to let the negroes go if they wished to. A few days later he telegraphed to Halleck that a number of the prisoners desired to take the oath of allegiance and onlist in the Union army. This was especially true of the Tennessee ans. Thousands of them had been forced into the rebel armies and were glad of an opportunity to escape from its service. The following dispatch from Secretary Stanton stands by itself, without anything explanatory of it to be found. There is nothing showing the abuses to which he has reference. It is addressed to Governor Morton, and dated March 31: "Immediately upon learning of the abuses at Camp Chase vigorons orders were issued to correct the evil. An inspector-general has been sent from this department to enforce them. The dis-cipline of your camp is highly approved."

MORTON'S CARE OF SOLDIERS. Benjamin Harrison's first fight was thus modestly reported by him to the Governor. under date of Oct. 6, 1862: "We had a fight with 350 rebels at Russelville on Sept. 30. to a large sum, and was the occasion of a We whipped them badly, killing and wounding thirty-five of them and taking ten priseners, forty-two horses, fifty guns, etc. We lost one man. Howard Hudnut, of Company A. Send us rubber blankets and overcoats soon." Compared with some of the bombastical dispatches in the books, this is a very modest statement of the intiatory fight of the regiment. In connecof the Governor to Gen. Charles Crnft, which shows the exceeding care the Governor had of the reputation of Indiana offi-cers. The dispatch was drawn out by the report of General Cruft as to the part his origade took in the battle of Richmond; 'In the conclusion of the fourth paragraph of your report, speaking of your command, you say: 'Both officers and men were earnest and brave, but wholly inexperienced and untried.' Colonel Linek, who led the Twelfth Indiana, and Major Morrison, who commanded the Sixty-sixth Indiana, are accomplished and efficient military officers, both having served with credit and ability in the old Twelfth Indiana, almost during the whole of the present war, the former as colonel and the latter as captain. Their experience and services certainly deserve recognition. At east the fact should not be misstated." The people of Indiana were no less anxons to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers. After every battle telegrams poured in on the Governor actually begging for the privilege of nursing the wounded. Take the following as samples. sent on receipt of the news of the battle of

The citizens of Greensburg and Decatur county are anxious to eare for two hundred sick and wounded soldiers at Greensburg.
The ettizens of Vevay will nurse 250 sick and wounded soldlers, and more if necessary. An enthusiastic meeting delegated me to address you. Volunteer nurses will go to bring them here. Can we get from one to three hundred of the wounded to care for!

Committee of ten has been appointed by the city to visit Pittsburg Landing to get wounded

Governor Morton sought, and finally obtained, from the War Department authority to take all the sick and wounded Indiana soldiers at Shiloh and transport them to the State and care for them until well, and at once chartered steamers to bring them home. They were taken to different points in the State, and the care thus bestowed on them restored to the army hundreds of brave men who otherwise would have died. Perhaps there was nothing during the war that caused Governor Morton so much anxiety as the election of 1862. He felt assured from the tone of the Democratic press and speakers that trouble would enwould take the most strenuous effort and wisest management to keep civil war from breaking out in Indiana. All his communications to the federal government during the campaign were filled with the darkest forebodings. He put forth the most strenuous efforts to keep the State in line with the policy of the war. Among the well-known Republicans of those days was Hon. Dan Bearss, of Peru. He was intensely loyal. On the morning of the election he telegraphed to many of his friends in the State to encourage them to renewed efforts, and among others to Governor Morton. His message was not classical, but exceedingly expressive. It reads: "We are beating them two to one. Work like hell."

Jesse D. Bright had been expelled from

the United States Senate for treason, and was bending all his wonderful political energies to procure his re-election, and up to the meeting of the General Assembly it looked as if he would succeed. How Gov. Morton viewed the situation at that time is fully expressed in his dispatch to Hon. Robert Dale Owen, dated Dec. 31, 1862. In that he said: "Bright's success is regarded as almost certain, and the idanger of civil war in Indiana is daily becoming more imminent." That Indiana escaped the horand sagacity of Governor Morton. The result of the election was no sooner known than violence broke out in many places, and more than one scheme was put on foot to assassinate the Governor. Once he was saved by the wife of one of the conspirators divulging that such a project was on foot and beseeching the Governor to change his

OPENING OF THE SCHOOLS.

An Unusually Large Attendance Expected-New Buildings to Meet Increasing Demand.

The public schools will open to-morrow and Superintendent Jones said yesterday that the indications point to an unusually large attendance. "Most families." he remarked, "have returned from their summer vacations in order that the children may enter the first day. I believe that parents have become educated up to the importance of having their children begin with the first lessons. Our schools are so well organized now that they will get down to work at once, certainly on Tuesday and probably on Monday afternoon, in some recitations and in some rooms. In order to accomplish this, however, everybody must move promptly, and we have arranged that pupils should first repair to their old quarters and there be instructed where they will have place for the year. "Will the buildings be crowded!" asked

"Only temporarily. The three new buildings are not quite completed, and until they are our accommodations will be a little cramped. It will even be necessary to hold two half-day sessions in some of the primary rooms, dividing the pupils into two sections. But with the new buildings, it is a fact that for the first time in ten years the city will have a sufficient number of school-houses to supply the demand. The growth of the city has kept in advance of the school facilities, until three new schoolhouses were built to catch up. It will not be long, however, till more are needed, as the city is still growing.'

"Where are these buildings located?" "No. 31 is on Lincoln lane. It has four ooms, and is designed for primary grades. No. 32 is on the corner of Twelfth and Illinois streets, and No. 38 is on Sterling street near Woodruff Place. These are handsome, substantial buildings of eight rooms each. They are intended for all grades under the High-school. The furnishings and the conveniences are such as the times demand in the matter of light, heating and ventilation. The ventilation is obtained from flues from the open air, and not from the cellar. The rooms are large enough to seat fifty-six pupils, but we try not to have more than forty-six in one room. These buildings will be finished in the course of a

few weeks." The schools will be adjourned over the week of the State fair. Superintendent lones states that so little is accomplished by the pupils during that time that it is better to close the schools and make up for the lost time during the days before Christmas ordinarny included in the holiday vs cation.

Real Estate and Building. The realty market was more brisk durthe past week than it was in the last week

SCHOOL BOYS OF OLD TIMES

Great Change Shown in the Youngsters Who Avoid Rough-and-Tumble Sports.

With Abolition of Corporal Punishment Has Gone the Sturdy Spirit That Found Delight in Vigorous and Health-Giving Games.

A group of middle-aged citizens were talking the other day about the schools and school-boys of thirty and thirty-five years ago. 'Indianapolis," said one of the talkers, "had in 1850 to 1855 seven public schools, one in each ward of the little city. When these buildings were first erected they were squatty one-story bricks, and of these but two remain, neither of which is now used for school purposes - the old Sixth-ward building on Pennsylvania street below South, and the old Seventhward building on East street south of Georgia. The first of these is now used as an iron foundry and the second is, or was recently, a coal office. Of the other buildings each was given an additional story. The First-ward building, now called No. 1, has been enlarged to more than six times its original dimensions. The Second-ward building, which stood upon the west side of Delaware street, diagonally opposite where Roberts Park Church now stands, disappeared many years ago, to be replaced by residences. The old Third-ward buildstill stands on West New York street, between Illinois and Tennessee, long since mustered out as a school building, and recently used as a 'barracks' for the Salvation Army. And the former Fourth and Fifth-ward buildings, which are two-story bricks, are still in use as school buildings, though the ward names are no longer attached to them, the former Fourth-ward building now being the Fourteenth, and the Fifth-ward building in the Fifteenth ward.'

A CHANGE IN BOYS AND SPORTS. "I think a greater change has taken place in the boys than in the school-houses, and I do not know that the change has been altogether for the better," remarked another of the group. "The boys may have better manners than in our day. I think they have, but while they are perhaps more easily managed in school, I bardly think they develop as manly characters as in the rough-and-tumble days of thirty years ago. In those days it was necessary to have as a principal at each of the ward schools a well-built, muscular man. This person was not merely for ornament; there was frequent demand for his services in administering strong doses of corporal punishment, for the Solomonic system had not then been abolished in our public schools. Boys of a larger growth than now attended the schools, some of whom were almost men, and, feeling the sinews of young manhood, were frequently on the lookout for an opportunity to make a test of strength with the man teacher."

"I am of opinion that the games of that old time had more to do with making boys rugged and self-reliant than the effemmate games of to-day," said one of the listeners. 'The popular games of that time were not gotten up for tender Little Lord Fauntleroys, but for every-day boys, who liked hard knocks even in their sports. The Old Seminary Boys who meet once a year are fond of talking about 'shinny,' and old fellows even try to play game at their anniversaries. And well may they seek to keep it in remembrance, for a game of 'shinny' on a frosty morning would send the blood tingling through a youngster from top to toe like champagne and make him all the brighter and readier in lesson hours. To the looker-on a game of 'shinny' appeared about as dangerous to life and limb as a Cincinnati riot, but, barring a few bruises, no one was ever much hurt in it. The game disappeared from the school. play-grounds in the first years of the war, never to return. Another dangerous sport bore the name, as you remember, of 'crack the whip.' In this anywhere from a dozen to twenty or more boys would get into line, the tallest and strongest at the top, grading down to the smallest at the tail of the whip, then, catching 'Indian-hold,' the line would move, turning upon the big boy as a pivot. who, when the proper velocity was attained, would 'crack the whip, by applying a sudden reverse movement. Not infrequently the smaller boys thrown to the ground would have the breath knocked out of them; perhaps they would even be some-what bruised, but no bones broken."

OTHER GAMES OF OLD DAYS. "I think," said another, "that the game called bull-pen was as barbarous as any of them. Rough sports are not objectionable, but should rather be encouraged. They are encouraged in the higher schools of England, and are looked upon as tending to make specimens of manhood, not too fragile to stand the blows and buffets of the world. 'Anthony over' was a game in which a hard rubber ball was sent soaring over the school-house from a party of boys on one side to that on the other, the boy getting the ball being accorded the sweet privilege of 'soaking' one of the opposition. "Do you remember the game of mumble the-peg" inquired a listener, "with its shave pate, 'lugs,' 'plow,' 'harrow.' etc., the loser to pull the peg out of the ground with his teeth? You remember the loser. as the winner, in driving the peg, had the choice of giving two blows with a knife, but

nothing else, to the peg with the eyes open or three with them shut. Another somewhat opular game bore the title of 'lame soldier.' There was greater proficiency in the game of marbles, I am inclined to believe. in those days than now, but then, as now, the least favorable season apparently was chosen for the game. Instead of dry, fair weather, the game was played in the raw days of autumn on the ragged edge of winter, or in the muddy season of early spring. and the consequence was that the marble players' knuckles would crack open and pleed. Then there was the shrewd young gambler with his apparatus, which was, perhaps, the forerunner of chuck-auek. This was in the form of a tee-to-tum. which the boys would spin and which, on its various sides, bore the letters P for put. I', take; N. none; A. all."

KEEPING OFF TRESPASSERS. "I think that fighting was much more in vogue," said another, "among the schoolboys when Indianapolis was small than it now with its twenty-five wards. First ward boy had to be exceeding wary in encroaching upon Second ward ground, as if found trespassing the Second warders would take it out upon his hide. And when the Second ward boy crossed the line into the First ward he was very likely to be called upon to defend himself with his fists for the invasion. In the winter, when the snow would pack readily, fights between the boys of contiguous wards were not infrequent, every boy in each school taking part in the conflict, the casualties after a battle being numerous, as the boys often weighted the ice-balls with stones and lumps of coal. I remember on one occasion a fight between the old First and Second wards lasted from noon until nearly 2 o'clock, the youngsters going without dinner to fight it to a finish. The First warders ended by a savage attack with coal upon the Second ward boys, driving them into their schoolhouse, and then, with a parting shower of coal and ice-balls, broke out half the windows in the building. On the whole I think the boys of to-day are much better in behavior than the vandals of thirty

Errand Boy and Superintendent, Mr. D. H. Wiles was indulging in reminiscence the other day. "Sixteen or seventeen years ago," said Mr. Wiles, "I had frequent occasion to visit the office of C. C. Gale, the superintendent of the Bee-line. I noticed in the office a boy fifteen or sixteen years old, a sort of errand boy. Nobody appeared to take any great interest in him; he did not seem to have any specific or defined duties, but was left for the most part to take care of himself. One day I went in and found the boy seated at a desk

with a pencit in hand. 'See that boy?' said Mr. Gale to me; 'he's always figuring away at something. A few minutes ago he showed me from his own calculation that to stop an engine and a certain number of passenger coaches at a way-station to take up a fifty-cent passenger was a net loss to the road of so much money.' At another time Mr. Gale told me the boy, without anybody giving him the task, had figured out for himself the cost per ton per mile of carrying freight over the road. And that boy was Quincy Van Winkle, who is now superintendent of that same line of road,

with two hundred miles added." DANCING WITHOUT MUSIC.

Deaf Mutes Use Their Eyes in Learning Steps of the Waltz Which They Enjoy.

A ball without music was one of the events in this city during the past week. It occurred at the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. Everything had been attended to-the floral decorations, the dainty refreshments, the illumination of the buildings and grounds, and the waxing of the dancehall. The guests were attired in full evening dress, and early in the evening many retired to the ball-room proper, where already several couples were whirling around in the waltz. And yet the uninvited, standing just outside the door, would hardly have been cognizant of what was going on, for there were no strains of measured music, prompting from the "caller," sounds except the occasional shuffle on the smooth the dancers glided by. On first thought it might seem as fitting to invite a party of blind to witness an eclipse through a telescope as to get up a dance for a band of deafmutes. But while the former is impossible

the latter is not. Probably some of the most graceful dancers of which Indianapolis society can boast are totally devoid of the sense of hearing. At the institution mentioned dances are not infrequent occurrences, and a glance at the dancers as they go whirling across the floor is sufficient to convince one that music is not absolutely necessary for the pleasures of the ball-"And how do these people learn the

"Ask them," was the reply. And ask them he did. By means of an interpreter several personal experiences were related. "I first learned to dance," said one, "when I was twelve years of age, after I had been a mute for three years. My two sisters could both hear, and learned to dance early. Although my parents were opposed to public balls they encouraged parlor dancing, and many times have I sat and watched my sisters glide over the floors at home. They danced then to piano music, all of which I could not hear. I could only content myself by seeing, but that grew mo-notonous. I asked myself why I, too, should not dance, and I could see no reason for answering the question in the negative. Finally I spoke of my desire to my sisters and they took it up at once. It was a novelty to them, and a puzzling one, too, but they worked and worked and finally came

"But how did you catch the step without the assistance of music?" the reporter asked, again calling upon his interpreter

"Oh, easily enough," came the reply. "I used my eyes instead of my ears. I saw that there was a certain regular movement in the waltz-step that was very similar to the beats in a measure of music, for when I was nine years old, before I lost my hearing, I was quite a musician for my age. My sisters showed me the step by beating time with a stick and waltzing at the same time. I tried a long time before I could get over the floor with any degree of satisfaction, but finally I succeeded. It came to me in an instant, just as one learns the swimming stroke, but it come to stay. I shall never forget it. And do I miss the music? Not a bit. In fact, I think if I could hear to-day I should prefer to waltz without music. There is a strange fascination in keeping time with one's feet by thought alone." A young lady was next questioned, and her case was even more perplexing. She was born a deaf-mute, but learned to dance at the age of sixteen. "My first lesson," she said, "was given to me by the aid of two chairs. My only sister was a grace-ful dancer, and, against my own desires, insisted that I should learn. Turning two chairs back to back, I would rest a hand on each and throw all of my weight on my arms. In that way I got that little hop that is the secret of the waltz step, but which is hard to describe. I learned readily, and was soon able to go on the floor with gentlemen." "And do you enjoy dancing now?" the reporter asked.

"Do I enjoy it now? Well, I should say I do. I have more fun out of dancing now than I ever did. There's nothing nicer to my no-tion than a quadrille or a waltz. It light-ens the pathway of my life and makes me happy."

REAR ADMIRAL FROM INDIANA.

Distinguished Naval Officer Up in Puget Sound Where He Met Many from His Native State.

Indianapolis is a long way from the seaboard, and frequently, in counting up the prominent men she has given to the country, one does not call to mind the fact that she is represented in the United States navy by no less an officer than a rear admiral, a title borne by George Brown. He was born here fifty-five years ago, but has been away from his native city, with the exception of occasional brief visits, for more than forty years, that is, from his appointment as midshipman, which bears date February. 1849. He is being heard from quite frequently since his appointment to the command of the Pacific station, as both the Admiral and his flag-ship, the new steam cruiser Charleston, are attracting great attention on the coast. The last week in August the Charleston spent at Seattle, on Puget sound. where this palpable evidence of the naval power was received by the Seattle settlers with the most enthusiastic demonstrations ever known in that city, former residents of Indiana, of course, leading off in the honors that were paid to the Admiral and his gallant crew.

One of the important incidents connected with the visit of the Admiral to Seattle, and which is not to be overlooked, though enveloped in a large amount of dining, wining and speech-making. was the inspection by Admiral Brown of Lake Washington, which to the east of Seattle, and its actual and possible connection with the sound with a view to acquiring preliminary information upon its adaptability as a naval station. There is a small canal, now used only for logs, connecting Lake Washington with a smaller body of water called Lake Union, and should a report be made favorable to the locating of a naval yard on Lake Washington, the enlarging of this canal will figure in it to no small extent. There is also a canal between Lake Union and Salmon bay, a part of the sound, and the Admiral has expressed himself as deeply in-terested in the possibilities of this inland sea. He has expressed the opinion that there are no difficulties in the way of launching a big vessel, the cost of constructing the canals being the chief

problem to consider. A number of Indianians at Seattle, who have already been benefited by the rise in real estate, are writing to friends in this city the most glowing accounts of its possibilities and the locating of a large navyyard near by is being used as a means of advertising the Chicago of the Pacific

Articles of Incorporation.

The F. & N. Lawn Mower Company, of Richmond, was incorporated yesterday, with a capital stock of \$15,000, and the following directors: Finley Newlin, Henry Farmer and Albert H. Mitchell. The Christian Endeavor Library Association, of Columbia City, and the American Starch Company, of Columbus, also filed articles of association, the former with Thomas R. Marshall, G. M. Naber, E. L. McLallen, P. Marshall, G. M. Naber, E. L. McLallen, P. H. Clugston and Wenonah Meely, and the latter with James E. Mooney, James L. Bradley and Edmund Mooney as directors. The library association is for the establishment of a public library and reading-room at Columbia City. The American Starch Company is preparing to cut a big figure in the line of starch-making, as its capital stock is starch-making, as its capital stock is

THE STAGE AND ITS PEOPLE

A Railroad Drama with Novel Effects Underlined for Euglish's Opera-House.

Julia Marlowe in Classical Plays at the Grand the Latter Part of the Week-Farce Comedy at the Park.

The numerous changes and improvements that have been made in English's Operahouse during the summer were completed yesterday, and the season at that theater will begin to-morrow night. The interior of the house will command admiration. The inside of the building has been painted in attractive colors, and the effect is a great improvement over the old condition of things. The floors have been covered with new carpets, and the house has been furnished with a system of electric lights throughout. The main entrance has also undergone a change, having been papered and decorated in handsome and harmonizing colors. In line with the other new things, the management will offer a new attraction, at least one that is new to Indianapolis, and English's promises to start the season in the most satisfactory manner. "The Limited Mail," with which the house opens, is a sensational drama, dealing with railroad life and characters. It was written by Elmer E. Vance, himself a railroader as well as playwright, and it is strongly claimed that he has given to the stage a play that will merit popular approval. While the drama has a well-defined plot and several strong characters, its chief claim to success is based upon the novel mechanical arrangements that are introduced and successfully operated. There is to be introduced a train of cars, a saw-mill in operation, a collision, a realistic wreck, an ingeniously arranged tele-graphic system by which the audience is enabled to read the messages as they pass on the wires, and several other startling effects. "The Limited Mail" was presented step?" asked the Journal reporter of one of in Cincinnati all last week, and the press the teachers at the institution. of that city spoke in the highest terms of the performances. The company comprises nearly twenty people, and is an evenly balanced organization. Incidental to the play specialties are introduced, and the comedy element is said to be up to the standard. Miss Florence Bindley is in the cast, as is Harry Blaney, a child actor who has created quite a sensation among professionals. The engagement will be for three nights and one matinee.

Miss Julia Marlowe, the talented young actress who is to begin a half week's engagement at the Grand Opera-house next Thursday evening, though only a little past twenty years of age, occupies indeed a conspicuous position in the world of dramatic art, which it took many others years of trial and greatest labor to reach. Miss Marlowe well represents the true type of American womanhood. She has been the architect of her own fortune and fame, and has acquired it by that determination of purpose which has characterized the achievements of the women of America whenever they have been given the opportunity of demonstrating their talents. Miss Marlowe possesses an originality of her own which was quickly appreciated by the public, and which singled her out as one of the women who, though but a mere girl, was entitled to be classed with Mary

Miss Marlowe, like the late Adelaide Neilson, is richly endowed with beauty. Rather below medium statue, and of slight figure, she possesses a charm rarely seen nowadays. She is now entering upon her third year as an actress, and stands at the head of her profession. The scenes of her greatest triumphs have been in the largest cities of the East, where she has been the subject of high praise. Miss Marlowe is supported this year by an excellent company, one that has been selected with great care by her manager, Mr. Fred Stinson, who so successfully managed the Countess Modjeska for a number of years. The repertoire arranged for the engagement is an excellent one. The season will open with a performance of "As You Like It," with the star as Rosalind. Friday night "The Hunchback" will be given, and Saturday night "Romeo and Juliet," with "Pygmalion and Galatea" underlined for the matinee. The advance sale of seats will begin at the box-office tomorrow morning, and indications point to a lively demand for tickets.

After a short season of the quiet domestic drama the Park Theater will return to farce-comedy this week and offer a new attraction under the name of "An Irishman's Love," the engagement opening tomorrow afternoon. Like all sketches of its character this new bidder for public favor was put together simply to amuse an audience, and from all accounts it fulfills its mission in a satisfactory manner. It is spoken of as a piece that pleases everybody with its variety of novelties. It is, of course, an Irish drama and is liberally stocked with genuine Irish wit, new and catchy musical selections, both vocal and instrumental, and some of the scenes are characterized as uproariously funny and unique. There are to be presented a genuine rish piper, a scene of Donnybrook fair, an old-fashioned jaunting car and two trick donkeys. The company includes some clever comedians. Among the latter are Richard Devlin, Frank Davis, Percy Kings-ley, H. H. Horton, William R. Murphy and W. H. Pendergast. Mrs. J. H. Lester, Miss Lillian Harper and Miss Lillian Jerome are also on the programme.

Stage Gossip. Adelaide Moore has returned from Lon-

"Mme. Angot" is filling the Casino, in New York, at every performance. Stuart Robson and his company will begin rehearsals to-morrow night in Boston. John Sargent, the English artist, is engaged on a fine portrait of Lawrence Bar-

During the present season Mr. Lawrence Barrett will be seen in a handsome revival The new Garden Theater in New York will open Sept. 29, with the first American

production of "Dr. Bill."

McKee Rankin will begin his road tour n "The Canuck" to-morrow night at the Amphion Academy in Brooklyn. Edward Strauss and his Vienna Orchestra will give three entertainments at Tomlinson Hall on Sept. 24 and 25. They will be under the management of Dickson & Tal-

Denman Thompson and George Rver's "Two Sisters" company began their season Tuesday, Sept. 2, in Farmington, Me., with May Merrick and Olive Gates as the two Marion Manola left the De Wolf-Hopper

Opera Company because she was unwilling to play second fiddle to Della Fox, the young and clever soubrette of that organization. Miss Manola has joined the Duff Sol Smith Russell is doing an excellent business at Daly's Theater, New York.

where his impersonation of Jemmy Watt in

"The Tale of a Coat" is winning for him

many new admirers. Mr. Russell will begin histroad tour in the new play Sept. 29, at Albaugh's Grand Opera-house, Washington, Monday of last week the Hanlon Brothers began the rehearsals of "Superba," their new spectacle which is to be made known Sept. 29 in Albany, N. Y. These gentlemen promise to surprise the public with the magnificence of the scenery, costumes,

are to be shown in the new piece. Pauline Hall will open her season at the Walnut-street Theater, Philadelphia, Sept. 22. Among the principals engaged are Homie Weldon, Rachel Booth, Rosa Cook, Carrie Russell, Marie Adams, Chas. H. Drew, J. S. Greensfelder, Arthur E. Miller. Walter Copleigh and Charles R. Burroughs. The musical director is Edgar S. Kelley. The tour will be under the direction of Marcus R. Mayer and Ben Stern.

magical tricks and transformations which

English Profits in Iron.

Nebraska Journal. At the annual meeting of the British iron and steel institute mention was made of a company in Sheffield that had made profits enough to return sums equal to its entire

OF THE

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE OPENING (MONDAY.

SEASON. TRIUMPH IN REALISM!

ELMER E. VANCE'S Great Railroad Drama,

The Flight of "The Limited Mail," which crosses the stage in six seconds.

The Awful Collision and Realistic Wreck.

The Wonderful Electrical Effects. The Sensational and Thrilling Mill Scene. Incidental to which will be introduced mirth, music, the latest novelties, and much that has never been seen on the stage. A large, well-equipped and capable company.

Phices—Orchestra, 50c; orchestra circle, 75c; dress circle, 35c; balcony, 25c; gallery, 15c. Sale now open

PARK SIX MATTINEES. THEATER

A PICTURESQUE COMEDY MELODRAMA,

"PURE AS FROM THE HEART."



n Irishman's Love

A tribute to the worth and dignity of true Irish character. Presented by a company of superior comedians. Many novelties.

"THE DONNYBROOK FAIR." THE FUNNY DONKEYS.

HEAR THE NEW SONGS.
THE NEW SPECIALTIES.

ENJOY A HUNDRED FEATURES OF MERIT.

MISS BRANHAM, Violinist, of the Cincipnati

Y. M. C. A. HALL.

TUESDAY EVE., Sept. 9, 8 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA - HOUSE

THREE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 11, 12 and 135 America's greatest young actress,

MISS JULIA MARLOWE

And a company of carefully selected players.

Thursday night-"As You Like It." Miss Marlowa

Friday night-"The Hunchback." Miss Marlowe

Saturday matinee-"Pygmalion and Galatea." Miss

Saturday night-"Romeo and Juliet." Miss Mar

PRICES-All seats on first floor, \$1; first two rows in balcony, reserved, 750; admission to balcony, 500;

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore (d 5:15 a m. Washington, Philadelphia and New d 3:00 p m.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm

and d 10:00 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 10:00 am.

Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:30 pm.; d 3:40 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 3:55 am., 8:15 am., d 3:55 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am., 6:25 pm., d 10:50 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 5:30 pm. Arrive from

Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 3:50

onn.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 11:10

VANDALIA LINE -SHORTEST ROUTE TO

Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows: Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00

Oreencastle and Terre Haute Accom dation, 4:00 pm Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20

pm. 7:45 pm. Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am

d, daily; other trains except Sunday.

ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

From Indianapolis Union Station

ennsylvania Lines.

East-West- South-North

gallery, 25c. Sale opens to-morrow morning.

Marlowe as Galatca

Columbus, 10:05 am.

Conservatory of Music;
MISS MAY JOHNSON, Soprano;
MR. WILL WOCHER, Tenor, and
MISS BERTIE BLOOMER, Planist.

Night Prices: 10c, 20c, 30c. Matinee: 10c and 20c.

capital every two months. This concern AMUSEMENTS. RECITAL BY

had no interest in patents, and yet the capital was returned eighty-one times in twelve years that had elapsed since its or-GRACE BEE WHITRIDGE, About Preachers and Teachers.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I did not intend to how! about the unjust discrimination made against preachers and teachers by Congress until the Journal more than half indorsed it. The case in a nutshell is this: A skilled mechanic at present in America, no matter where he came from, is protected against competition from other skilled mechanics of his guild, unless the competitor is willing to take his chances by -a voluntary immigration to get work where he can. I don't care now to discuss the wisdom or the folly of such a law further than to say it is hard upon that class of laborers who have no notion of taking pot luck with their fel-But if it is a good thing to protect skilled mechanics, why not protect skilled preachers

and teachers? Have these no rights that the government is bound to respect? Remember that preaching or teaching nowadays is no hap-hazard calling. Ambitious young men who are "preparing" for law, or medicine, or the pulpit cannot "take up" teaching as a temporary make-shift. and then graduate into supposed higher callings. They must go at it for life and with enthusiasm, or they will soon fine themselves laid on the shelf by a lot of women who know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them. There are the county institutes, and the normal schools. and the State associations, all of which must be attended. To this must be added foreign travel, if not a or more at some famous foreign university if the teacher aspires to real first rank. And so of preaching. It is no longer a profession to be "picked up" after a man has failed at law, or medicine, or farming, or teaching even. The preacher too, is expected to be drilled for his calling. To the ordinary collegiate's course, which is common to all professions, he must add a special course in homiletics, exegetics, apologetics, comparative theology, practical theology, historic theology, elecution and oratory; and to this, if he would be first-class, he must add European travel. with a few weeks at some famed German university. Now, is it fair to protect a mechanic against foreign competion and not equally protect skilled teachers and preachers? One of either of of these professions, after taking his "course," including the finishing touches of European travel and study, finds himself underbid by some one no better qualified who has taken his "course" at the cheap schools and universities of Europe. Is this fair? Is it because skilled mechanics are more numerous and can vote stronger? If this is the case there is an imperative call to teachers and preachers to or-

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4. U. L. SEE. Making Sure of the Number.

ganize for mutual protection. Let them be

on the alert. There is danger in delay.

Philadelphia Times "I want some small boxes of powder for Apothecary—How many?
Boy (surprised)—I don't know, but
guess about 700,000,000.

Pullman Had an Unfair Advantage. Peoris Transcript. A New York paper says George M. Pullman started in the world with not a cent in his pocket. We can beat Mr. Pullman. We started in the world without a stitch of clothing. Since then, however. Mr. Pullman seems to have forged ahead of us.

For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or H. B. DERING. Assistant General Passenger Agent THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

oing and Parlor Cars are run on through trains

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. Puliman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand a west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., daily. Ticket Offices—No. 26 South Illinois street and at

THE SUNDAY Will be sent to any address for \$2 PER ANNUM.